wetland was located in a stony plain. The plant community, within the inframangrovetm belt, was a savanna dominated by Erythrina echinata, Lycium macranthum, Lasiorrhiza arboreo- ssp., Payunia spp., Wintania frutescens, Vogonia cretosa, and Littorinula multifida. A high density of several dozen individuals of *B. boulegleri* metamegophysets were observed per m². Adults were found along the banks of the wetland and the cannibalistic behavior of an adult femalet was observed (Fig. 1). The total length of the adult was 84 mm and the total length of the recently metamorphosed *B. boulegleri* was 31 mm.

Both in natural or experimental conditions, many anurans frequently exhibit cannibalistic behavior, and these interactions are thought to be relatively common, at least in larval stage (Alford 1999. In McDiamond and Attig [eds], Tadpoles: The Biology of Amaran Larvae, pp. 246-278. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.; Attig, Stidolph 1992. In Edgar and Crespy [eds], Cannibalism in Ecology and Evolution Among Diverse Taxa, pp. 256-276. Oxford Univ. Press, London, UK). Our observation is the first record of cannibalism for this species and contributes to our knowledge of the ecology of *B. boulegleri*.

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CERATOPHYNS CRANWELLI (Cranwell's Horned Frog). DIET. *Ceratophyns cranwelli* is a large terrestrial frog endemic to the Gran Chaco ecoregion of South America. Anurans have been noted as consuming a large proportion of this species' diet, but the only anuran diet items confirmed have been Physalaemus bulgosiater and an unidentified *Lepidophrys* sp. (Scott and Chiron, 2005. In Domineley et al. [eds.], Ecology and Evolution in the Tropics: A Herpetological Perspective, pp. 243-259). Here I confirm anuran in the diet of *C. cranwelli*.

On 15 March 2009 at 2100 h I discovered a metamorph *C. cranwelli* preying upon a small anuran around a temporary pond in the bosque community of Yapiro, Province Cordillerana, De- partamento Sucre, Bolivia (19°60’00”S, 62°56’07”W; WGS 84). I identified the anuran as a *Lepidophrys hofmanna* (Fig. 1). Though the *L. hofmanna* was still alive (indicated by its multiple attempts to push itself out of the *C. cranwelli*’s mouth), the *C. cranwelli* proceeded to force the *L. hofmanna* into its mouth using its hind legs. After ca. 20 min, the *L. hofmanna* had been completely consumed by the *C. cranwelli*. To my knowledge, this is the first report confirming *L. hofmanna* in the diet of *C. cranwelli*.

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CORTHOMANTIS GREENINGI (Cassie-banded Tree Frog). EGG PREDATION. *Corythomantisc greeningii* has a widespread distribution in the Cauca region in southwestern Colombia where it occupies temporary water bodies in this semi-arid region. The species gen- erally reproduces in lotic environments in spring and which this is the first report of oophagy presented for *P. crasipes* and *P. cristiceps* (about 30 individuals in Gomez stag- es 40-42), in a small puddle formed in a streambed, situated in Olaya Medellín, municipality of Santa Cruz de B. Verde, State of. Parnarobaco, Brazil (8588895, 38.139’04’’W; WGS 84, 853 m ase). Such predation of eggs has been reported in other waters (Rodrigues and Filho 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:373-373; St. Peters et al. 2008. Mus. Biol. Melo Laiardo 24:11-118). This is the first record of oophagy presented for *P. cristiceps*. Specimens of tad-